

## THE MADRID HOSPITAL.

Description of a Visit to the Cholera Hospital at the Spanish Capital.

The first wards we entered were those of the convalescents. They consisted of two large, light and airy rooms, beautifully clean as, indeed, the whole of the hospital was, in the first of which were about six or seven men sitting about and seemingly doing nothing but passing the time away by chatting. They looked to me quite well, though mostly very thin. It was a novel sight to see so many poor Spaniards in so remarkable a state of cleanliness. I expect it was the only part of their treatment they found unpleasant—the baths. There is no doubt between the men's and women's wards, and we merely had to step through a doorway innocent of curtain or anything. I saw just about the same number of women, some of them, poor things, looking very ill indeed. Their faces were not pale, but thin and drawn. One pleasant-looking girl I asked how she was. "Very tired, very weak, but getting better." If it had not been for the assurance of the nurse, I should have thought she was dying. He said that in one or two days at most all these cases would be discharged. Just as I was about to leave the ward, in came a sister with the afternoon's chocolate. It was worth while to see the way in which she was welcomed. The patients adore the good sisters, and not without a reason. Before leaving the convalescent ward I was shown a poor little fellow whose father and only brother has been swept away by the disease, and the little chap left alone. His mother had long been dead. The boy seemed quite a pet in the ward, and was evidently well satisfied with his present quarters.

Coming out of the ward, we turned sharp round to the left and entered room No. 2. This was a long, narrow room, along one side of which were ranged twenty beds, each one tenanted by a man. These were bad cases, and all seemed in quite a stupor. One thing I must not omit to notice. On entering this ward I had removed my hat. One man, who seemed in the last stage of exhaustion, and who was lying staring at us with fixed, glassy eyes, slowly and with a painful effort raised his hand to his head, and took off a sort of skull cap he was wearing. Polite as these people to the last. Three or four beds further on I noticed, close together, two beds, in which were the two worst cases. The men were a terrible sight. Their lips were the color of old parchment, their eyes closed, seemingly unconscious, and dreadfully, terribly thin. Their cheek bones seemed almost as if they would start through their faces. "To-day," said the nurse, "they die." And I thought they would be glad turned again to the left into a square room, in which were a few women, all very ill. In one corner of the room I saw a little cot. It was tenanted by quite a young infant—I should think not more than nine or twelve months old. It had been in the hospital for over twenty days, and, poor child, bore traces of having suffered very much. One of its arms was lying outside the coverlet, and looked like a little stick of wood. To me this little fellow, lying there alone and in such a state, was the most painful sight in the whole hospital, and I do not mind confessing—why should I?—that for a moment I had to bite my lips pretty hard, and choke down something that would have been very malapropos in a person viewing the cases in quite a professional capacity. In this ward I had a chat with one of the sisters, a bright, bonny woman, whose very presence must have been of one would think, as much efficacy as the physic.

After my chat I was conducted up a large staircase to see the six new cases which had come in and been put to bed. They were all girls, and all inmates of the orphan school here; one or two of them seemed to be in pain, convulsively lifting their arms and drawing up their legs. Here was another sister, who gave me at some length the treatment to which patients are subjected and the symptoms by which cholera is told. As these are pretty well known I shall not repeat them here, except perhaps to mention that for six days a person ill of cholera is kept without any food whatever beyond a little tea and warm rum.—*Cor. Pall Mall Gazette.*

## MINERAL WEALTH.

The vast importance of the American Mining Industries.

It will probably surprise many of our readers to know that the value of the mineral substances taken from the ground amounts, every year, to more than four hundred million dollars. This is not the selling value in market, but that of the minerals or metals on the spot where they are produced. The total value in 1884 was about four hundred and thirteen million dollars, which was less by forty millions than for that for 1883. The chief items in this enormous sum were as follows: Coal, one hundred and forty-four million dollars, the average price at the mine being only one dollar and thirty-three cents a ton; gold and silver, eighty million dollars; brick and tile, thirty million dollars; manufactured fertilizers, twenty-seven million dollars; iron, twenty-two million dollars; petroleum, twenty million dollars; building stone, nineteen million dollars; lime, eighteen million dollars; copper, eighteen million dollars; lead, ten million dollars. These items make up three hundred and eighty-eight million dollars. No other substance contributed as much as ten million to the total, which amounts to an average of seven dollars for every man, woman and child in the country. When we consider the immense addition made to the value of these products by manufacture and

transportation, the vast importance of the mining industries may be realized. For example, the iron ore consumed during 1884 was valued at only twenty-two and a half millions, but the iron and steel made from it was worth, at the furnaces, one hundred and seven millions. These are figures for a very bad year. The value of mineral products in the next year of good business will probably exceed five hundred million dollars.—*Youth's Companion.*

## THE DUBIOUS MAN.

Positive Conviction a Thing to be Coveted by Young Men.

My son, if you can be positive I am glad of it. I like to see a man positive that he knows what he knows. I am glad to hear you talk as though you knew all about it. I do admire a positive character. Alas, therein do I lack. I am not skeptical, but I am not a positive man. I am not really positive about scarcely anything. I have been taught from childhood that two and two make four, and I believe it, but if you rush at me and cross-question me and corner me about it, I will have to own up that all I know about it is what the teacher told me. I don't think my teacher would lie about a little thing like that. If it were a question of millions now, there might be some temptation to slip in a thousand or two on a poor ignorant fellow who didn't know anything about it. I am not positive when America was discovered nor who discovered it. There are claimants all the way from the lost tribes of Israel and Eric the Red down to Oscar Wilde. How am I to know? I am not even positive when I will pay my debts. And this grievous lack of positiveness, (is there such a word?) makes me dread controversy. I had rather give in to a positive man a week than dispute with him ten minutes, because he is positive about everything and I am positive in nothing. Why, even after he has silenced me I am not positive that he is in the right. I am not even positive that he is positive. He says he is, but I don't know. So I wait—I am very patient, and often it happens. I may say it always happens, that a few days, a few weeks, a few months, or a year, even—a year is not long—shows that he was altogether wrong and that I was unquestionably right on every point. And then how triumphantly I hunt him up, and ride over him rough shod, and say to him: "There, what did I tell you? Didn't I say so? Wasn't I right? Didn't I warn you? Didn't I know? Are you convinced now, you pig-headed old colossus of ignorance and presumption? The next time I tell you a thing is so or you'll know that it is so, whether it is or not." That's my triumph for my boy. But ah, me, I so often grieve over my lack of positive conviction. Do you cultivate a positive character, my son, and stay a few days with me. I try to lead you into a few ambiguous pits which I have vaguely dug here and there about my apocryphal grounds in an indeterminate sort of way for my absolute friends to fall into.—*Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.*

## ENGLISH ENGAGEMENTS.

Why British Maidens Strive to Prolong the Engagement Season.

English girls seldom marry before the age of twenty-two or twenty-three. Some marry well at the age of thirty. A marriage in England is not arranged in a few days, or even in a few months. A young man of about twenty engages himself to a young lady of, say, eighteen, and the lovers remain engaged for three, or even five, years. These are the woman's good times. During the engagement she enjoys almost all the sweets of married life without any of its troubles, and she is free. Sometimes she does her best to make the engagement last as long as possible. She prefers to murmur words of love to her betrothed to shutting herself up with him in some semi-detached cottage wherein to bemoan the high price of bread and butter and coal. On the day she is married she is settled, as they say in England; that means she is established. I would define this word "settled" more correctly by saying that her business is done for her. I do not wish at all to convey the idea that woman finds no happiness in the English household; nothing is further from my mind. I think, on the contrary, she can enter it with more confidence than can her sister across the channel, because she assumes much less responsibility and because her mother has invariably versed her most thoroughly in domestic economy. Women in England know nothing at all about their husband's business, no more than a clerk knows about the private affairs of his employer; and it is even a difficult matter for her to say whether he is making a fortune or on the verge of bankruptcy. When her husband dies an Englishwoman who has no fortune may become a governess, a housekeeper, or a nurse. That is servitude. An Englishman gives his wife so much a month for household expenses, and so much for her wardrobe—her wages as it were. She evinces no surprise when she learns one fine morning that her husband is taking her to a sumptuous abode, nor when she learns that they must move some evening in the dark without making any noise. She goes with the furniture in a double sense.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

A platinum wire too fine to be seen with the naked eye is said to have been made by H. T. Read, of Brooklyn. It is to be used in telescopes as a substitute for the spider's web usually employed.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Years ago figs were served on aristocratic tables in Greece with salt, pepper, vinegar and aromatics.

## ABOUT MARL.

Its Chemical Qualities and Value as a Fertilizing Agent.

All farmers do not recognize marl when they see it, and many who know this material by sight are ignorant of its value and uses. In reply to inquiries regarding this subject, Prof. R. C. Kenzie, in a bulletin from the chemical department of the Agricultural College of Michigan, gives some valuable information of general interest, which is here presented in condensed form.

Marl is often found at the bottom of muck beds and shallow ponds, in layers of varying thickness, of a white or yellowish white material. It consists of carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, sometimes a small amount of phosphate of lime, some oxide of iron and a variable amount of clay and sand. The value of marl depends almost entirely upon the amount of lime and magnesia it contains, and its value is diminished in proportion to the amount of clay and sand present. It therefore happens that some marls are almost worthless as fertilizers, while others are quite valuable. Now, lime and magnesia are found in marl, mainly in the form of carbonates. Therefore a test for a carbonate in such cases is to pour on the material some strong acid, and if a carbonate is present it will foam up when vinegar is poured over it; only the effervescence with marl is slower, because the marl is less soluble than soda. If the material does not foam when an acid is added it is not marl, but probably a clay.

A good way to determine the quality and value of marl is to determine how much of the material is soluble in common muriatic acid. This can be procured in any drug store, and ought not to cost more than ten cents a pound. One pound of the acid ought to be enough to test three or four specimens of marl. Mix the acid with one quart of rainwater and put this in a bottle for use. Take a tablespoonful of the material supposed to be marl, put this in a large glass or earthen vessel (avoiding metallic dishes), and slowly pour over the material a half-teacup of the dilute muriatic acid. If it is a marl, the effervescence will show this fact; if it all dissolves, leaving no residue, or but little, at the bottom of the vessel, it is marl of good quality. If but little is dissolved, and a large residue is left at the bottom of the dish, it is of inferior quality.

A popular and simple test to distinguish between marl and clay is made by placing a lump of the material in a basin of water and leaving it undisturbed for a short time; if it is marl, it will crumble down into a diffuse mass, but if clay it will be little changed.

To the farmer marl is of value mainly as a fertilizer. When found on or near the farm, it is the cheapest form in which lime can be applied to the soil. It neutralizes all the beneficial influences of caustic lime. When mixed with the soil, marl destroys the acid condition in any soil, decomposes the sulphate of iron which is sometimes present, and affords the alkaline condition in soils so necessary for nutrition and preparation of plant food.

Light, sandy soils, containing a fair supply of vegetable matter, and when the decomposition of humus is slow—soils that run to moss and bunch grass, soils so open and porous that the physical state of the soil prevents fruitfulness—all such soils are benefited by a dressing of marl. So also where the excess of vegetable matter prevents successful cropping will a dressing of fifty to seventy-five bushels of marl to the acre greatly benefit the crops and ameliorate the soil.

To secure the benefits of marl it requires to be on or near the surface. To do the most good marl needs to be finely pulverized, and to be mixed with the surface soil. To secure this fineness of division no agent is so good as frost. If it is thrown on the surface of the ground and left all winter to the splitting wedge of frost, it will be found in the spring as mellow as an ash heap, and can then easily and uniformly be spread upon the field. Grass lands, whether in pasture or meadow, can thus be benefited by a surface dressing of marl. If two or three bushels of common salt are spread on each acre with the marl the benefit is usually greater. Indeed, the combination of marl and salt is usually found to be beneficial.

On grass lands the marl may be applied at any season when we are sure that frosts will follow, so as to mellow and break up the clods. If it becomes dry and hard without freezing it may remain in lumps and be of very little benefit. In grain crops the finely divided marl exerts most benefit if applied just before seeding.

Soils entirely destitute of vegetable matter will probably derive little benefit from marl. On heavy clay soils marl will be less beneficial, unless used in so large an amount as to change the physical properties of the soil. The expense of transporting so large an amount of material as will be required to alter the physical properties of the soil, even when the distance is short, is too great for the region of cheap lands and high wages.

The inquiry has been made about the value of powdered limestone for manure. If the limestone is as finely pulverized as marl it will be as valuable for manure. In these days of cheap fuel the least expensive way to grind the limestone to dust is to burn it into caustic lime, and when this slakes in water, or better still, air-slakes, by taking up water and carbonic acid from the air, the pulverization is most complete, and the material is in the best condition to be applied to the soil. The dose of marl to the acre is from thirty to one hundred bushels. For arable soils and light lands thirty bushels will do. On lands having a large excess of vegetable matter, as in muck beds, the larger dose is desirable. There is little danger of injuring the soil by a

heavy dose of marl, whereas an excessive dose of caustic lime may produce lasting injury. The marl is "mild" and entirely wanting in the burning qualities of caustic lime.—*N. Y. World.*

## MORNING WRAPPERS.

Some Very Pretty Designs for Old, Middle-Aged and Young Ladies.

The newest wrappers for morning wear or for the sick room are made in redingote shape, with double-breasted front and square sleeves, or else the front is loose (that is, without darts being taken up), and the back is tight-fitting, with full straight breadths gathered on below the waist line. These redingote wrappers are very handsome when made of striped velvet such as is used for the skirts of cloth dresses, and without trimming, having merely a deep turned-over collar, broad cuffs on the square sleeves, and wide square pockets on the hips. Large button moulds covered with plain red velvet fasten the front and ornament the pockets. Other velvet gowns of red, green and brown stripes have a soft vest of salmon surah extending down the entire front, the velvet being scalloped on each side and lapping over the vest. The surah vest is shirred just below the neck, and folded thence in plaits to the waist line, where it is again shirred in rows. Plush wrappers are made in the same way for trousseaux; one of sapphire blue silk plush has the front of pale blue plush with inside strings to adjust the fitted back, and a cord with tassels to tie outside; one of dull red plush has a white wool lace front; a third of golden brown plush has the front of white Persian wool, on which are blue and white flowers, and the waist ribbon tied in front is of brown watered silk; pale rose-colored plush, with a creamy lace front, is the dressing gown of a brunette bride.

The simpler gowns for general use are of cashmere, or else of the eider-down flannels that are thick, soft and warm, yet very light in weight. The new fancy for cashmere wrappers of the dark red or pale blue shades that are universally liked is that of putting a vest of striped velvet down the front from the neck to the foot. The popular shade is a loose front without darts, while the back of the waist is adjusted to the figure down to the full gathered skirt breadths. The sides fit smoothly over the hips, and many have sash ends on the left side and a large pocket on the right; but pockets are usually preferred for both sides, and the sash is omitted. All the fullness of the skirt is massed at the back in a very narrow space, usually being confined to the width below the two middle forms, while the adjacent side forms extend quite plain from the armholes to the foot. Sometimes a width of the striped velvet used in front is placed in the middle of the back of the skirt between breadths of the velvet; velvet, however, is rarely defaced, and gowns used when lying down should not have velvet in the back.

The eider-down flannels and the similar jersey flannels with soft short pile are made up in the simplest manner, and are pretty enough of themselves without any trimming when chosen of good shades, such as cream white, poppy red, pale blue or dark cardinal. The close redingote shape with velvet collar, cuff and pocket, and military frogs across the front for fastenings, is the best plan for these gowns. Dark red velvet accessories make a pale blue gown becoming to a brunette, and the same is true of white flannel wrappers. The striped flannel wrappers that are used for comfort rather than beauty are made absolutely plain, with collar and cuffs of the same, and are lined throughout with soft muslin. All their fullness is aided in some plaits that are folded in the middle seam of the back.

Young ladies who object to wrappers wear matinees of plush, cashmere or embroidered opera flannel made with a short sacque and a skirt laid in plaits or with gathered flounces. These are also called tea gowns, but they are worn here in the morning instead of in the afternoon, as Parisiennes wear them. The sacque has loose pointed fronts, with a shorter back fitted by side forms, and a moire ribbon is inserted under the arms to tie in front. A gathered frill of wool lace or of the cashmere or flannel, with the edge embroidered in scallops, and sprigs or dots all over it, extends around this sacque and up each front to the neck, where it stands erect. Five wider flounces wrought in the same way cover the skirt. White basket cloths and white serges are also used for matinees and wrappers, with colored plush or velvet accessories. Breakfast sacques of pink or blue wool with swan's-down borders are worn by young ladies in their own homes, but such garments are not now used in hotels or away from home except as dressing sacques, or for negligee in one's own room.—*Harper's Bazar.*

## Glass Flooring.

The substitution of glass flooring for boards continues to increase in Paris, this being especially the case in those business structures in which the cellars are used as offices. At the bank of the Credit Lyonnais, the whole of the ground in front is paved with large squares of roughened glass embedded in a strong iron frame, and in the cellars beneath there is sufficient light, even on dull days, to enable clerks to work without gas. The large central hall at the offices of the Comptoir d'Escompte has also been provided with this kind of flooring; and, although its prime cost is considerably greater than that of boards, glass is in the long run far cheaper, owing to its almost unlimited durability.—*Scientific American.*

—Take the Weekly Bazar.

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pose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flesh.

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If you are troubled with sick headache and wish to be

## CURED

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## COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

By authority of an order of the county court of Pettis county, dated the second day of March, 1886, and to me directed, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on

MONDAY THE 5TH DAY OF APRIL, 1886,

between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the northeast corner of the court house square, in the city of Sedalia, the following property belonging to Pettis county, to-wit:

All the furniture formerly used in the court house and county offices, consisting of stoves, stove-pipe, counter, desks, tables, chairs, railing, matting, etc. Also the five-room brick building, situated on the north east corner of said court House square, formerly occupied as county offices, and also the plank fence surrounding said court house square.

Terms.—The brick building will be sold on four months time, purchaser giving note with approved security. All other property will be sold for cash in hand.

L. S. MURRAY, Commissioner.

2-23w2t

## TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, James C. Hawk and Matilda J. Hawk, his wife, by their certain Deed of Trust dated the 7th day of February, 1878, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Pettis County, in deed book 13, pages 423 to 425, conveyed to Aaron L. Hazen, trustee, all their right, title, interest and estate in and to the following described real estate, situated in the County of Pettis, State of Missouri, viz:

The south-east quarter of the southwest quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-seven (27); also one and one-half acres off of the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34), all in township forty-six (46) and range twenty-two (22), containing one hundred and twenty-one and a half (121 1/2) acres, more or less, which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of one certain promissory note in said deed described, and whereas said note has become due and is unpaid, and whereas, said Aaron L. Hazen refuses to act as such trustee, now, therefore, in accordance with the provisions of said Deed of Trust, and at the request of the legal holder of said note, I, the undersigned, Sheriff of Pettis County, Missouri, shall proceed to sell the above described real estate at the court house door in said County of Pettis, to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction, on

TUESDAY, THE 25th DAY OF MAY, 1886,

between the hours of nine in the forenoon and five in the afternoon of that day, to satisfy said note, together with the cost and expense of executing this trust.

L. S. MURRAY,  
3-23w8t Sheriff of Pettis County, Mo.